IMPORTANT FUNCTIONARY HAS AN EASIER JOB THAN FORMERLY.

Some of the Standard Dishes Served to Sailors-Service on a Modern Liner.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. mighty steamships-leviathans that day by ice cream from the ice-cream room, where day push the white sails of the old-time it is kept frozen the voyage through. And commerce-carriers farther and farther from | so it goes. the direct routes of trade-have worked revchanges have worked a certain woe. There into the froth of a gale by the shiver of the sea cook on the liner is a functionary, a man of mark, drawing a salary that would

The struggles of the old-time sea cook, with his limited larder, his unhandy surroundings, would have been ludicrous had they not been fraught with too deep a significance to the hungry crew; this made them pathetic. The cook is a regularly articled member of the crew on a sailing vessel, and this is no nominal service. At from a belaying pin if the two lay side by other candidates." the cry "all hands on deck" he may have | side. He is no longer required to be able to leave his kettles, no matter how critical to "hand, reef and steer," but he can broil was burnt in the baking, the "hot pie" was a wreck, and the "dog's body" reduced to unnourishing bones.

Even with smiling skies and everything going his way the sailing cook's life is by no means a merry one. His galley is on deck, often forward, just where a good boarding sea can soak it, and where he gets the full fling and send of the rollers. How he keeps pots on the stove in a jumping sea is a question which he could not answer himself, but he must manage it. Perhaps the small size of his gally helps. for its space is usually not more than six feet by twelve, and he can stand in the middle and reach almost anything without jumping for it. Then again the restrictions are such that he is not apt to have his pots brimming over. On most sailing vessels the sea cook is limited to two quarts of fresh water daily for each man, and with this he is expected to produce a full quart of coffee, a pint and half of tea, and a pint of pea soup. will be seen that clever management needed for this feat.

WATER IS A LUXURY.

On three days of the week he has of bread instead of pea soup. The ingredients for this duff, or bread, are a half pound of flour per man, some fat beiled from the salt beef, generally known as "slush," and the aforesaid water. Gastronomic luxuries on the sailing ship include such luxuries as "lobscouse," "dan-

dyfunk" and "dog's body." "Lobscouse" is, withal, a simple luxury, but it has its drawbacks, for it can be made only after a heavy shower of rain or at such times as the steward can be prevailed upon to be generous and serve out an extra bucket of water. The amount of water on a long voyage is necessarily limited, and the usual service does not admit of "lobscouse."

Having the water then, heaven sent, or otherwise, this is how "lobscouse" is made. Take the salt beef and pork scraps remaining from previous meals, cut into chunks and heave into a pot. Smash up some hard tack with a belaying pin and heave in about an equal quantity with the meat. An onion and some pepper, if obtainable, will add to the flavor. Cover with water, let it simmer gently, and serve hot.

"Dandyfunk" is a sort of nautical ginger bread. You put hard tack into a canvas tag and pound it with a sallmaker's mallet until it is reduced to minute fragments. Mix to a paste with water, molasses and carefully selected "slush." Put in a baking pan and bake until brown. A little ginger of course adds to this delectable dish, and is available if the steward is feeling good

"Dog's body" hardly merits so unpropitious a name. It is really "dandyfunk" with the molasses left out and replaced by the day' allowance of pea soup and some bits of fine chopped pork. Onions must be obtained, either by cajolery or treachery, added, and the whole baked and served hot. Sometimes the men themselves prepare this dish from the remnants of preceding meals and, if the cook is feeling well, he puts it in the oven for them; if not, it has to wait over till a more auspicious day.

Such were the table luxuries served by the old-time sea cook, and it must be confessed that he did as well as he could, surprisingly well under the circumstances. Such an one would be lost in amazement, however, on a modern liner. Serve "lobscouse" on any one of the passenger ships of the Morgan "merger" and where would you be? Not one of these but serves a daily menu equaled only in the very best and most expensive hotels. Here is not one cook, but many, and the duties are divided so that each may pursue his specialty. Take one of the American line vessels, for instance, where American wages are paid, and things are done in American fashion. There is the chief cook, earning \$60 a month, a second who gets \$40, and a third receiving \$25. There is the French cook, a chef, drawing \$50, a first vegetable cook at \$.5. and two more at \$17. There are two scullery men who draw \$17 each, and all this imposing array is for the first cabin ry again.

IN THE BIG LINERS' GALLEYS. For the second class there is still another chief cook, drawing \$37.50 a month; a second at \$25, and two more receiving \$17. When you come to the third class-the steerage as we used to call it before the big improvements that were made in recent years, when "third class" on a boat like the Cedric or Celtic means more than "cabin" did once on a time-there are still three cooks, first, second and third, drawing \$32.50, \$20 and \$17, according to their respective importance. The second and third class passengers have no French chef, as yet, though with the improvements and luxuries added year by year on the great ocean liners it is quite possible that these will arrive in due season.

A similar service prevails on other firstclass liners, though it is worthy of note that wages do not range as high, as a rule. The highest wages are invariably paid under the American flag-on shipboard, at all

Among all this array of highly paid and highly skilled professionals the old-time sea cook would no doubt be figuratively, as well as literally, "at sea." Yet it is prob- who has just graduated. while that not a single liner cook could | Mr. Kidder-Not on your life. You can't | the Academy," said your correspondent. properly prepare "dog's body" or "dandy- ! tell her anything.

JOY FOR THE SEA COOK funk." Instead, he has at his service all command. The world is drawn upon for his supplies, and such materials as go to garnish the larder of the finest hotels are at his beck and call. Deep in the cavernous hold of the great ship are a dozen storerooms, packed, locked and guarded, and from these he draws as occasion demands. From the refrigerating rooms, iced by special machinery run for that purpose alone, the ship's butchers bring meats and cut them to his taste. There is the poultry and game room, the fruit room, the butter and cream room, the vegetable room, all a part of his storehouse. In the latest modern ovens bakers bake bread and cake for him. NEW YORK, June 11.-These days of A confectioner prepares dainties and serves

But if the old time cook were amazed at all this he would be still more astonished at the line's galleys. In the Philaerly wise aloft, knew how and when to reef | these are placed low in the hull amidships, and furl, could steer the plunging packet | where there is little to be feared from the | hied myself to the famous Edmond's apartmotion of the sea. There is a galley for foresail leech, and work wonderful devices | the first class, another for the second, and how he came by that honor, and what spewith a marlin spike and a rope; and who still another for the third. While on some now is a deck washer, a scrubber of paint | ships the food for the crew comes from the | the two-cornered hat, plum-colored coat and a booster of passengers' luggage. On third class galley, on others it is cooked and little toy sword of the kind our Berlin and second cook, especially for the crew, well, In all these every modern appliance is to cooks on a liner differ little from those in a city hotel where two or three thousand even before I had time to thank him." make an old-timer green with envy, having people are fed daily. The same appliances, satellites, attendants and understrappers | the same supplies, and the same results are all found there. The space is rather more circumscribed than in a hotel, but it bowed three times and continued: "Then vastly exceeds that to which the old sailing I had to write my application." vessel cook is accustomed. There is room enough to do the work without crowding,

and that is all any cook may ask. The modern liner cook is no longer a cap in my own hand from beginning to and brew to a nicety, he can manage a that, but what was it all about?" of two quarts of water to a man has the same sources that a cook for a hotel would be hired, and he has his special stateroom and even his allowance of wine with meals. The sea cook's lines have surely

A WOMAN'S AGE.

Not Necessary for Her to Proclaim I from the Housetops.

age? A variety of opinions exists regarding "I don't think there is a particle of necesone woman, adding, "but it is equally useless for her not to tell it. There is always some one who knows it, and, therefore, i you attempt to prevaricate you are certain

This is quite true. It never fails that just at the point when you have cleared away all difficulties and convinced everypody that you are quite young, some dear, good-natured friend is sure to pop up and

Why, yes, such and such a thing happened when I was twenty, and you were then just three years older than I. So what is the use of keeping the truth back? You might as well submit to the inevitable and confess the exact number of years you have been on this earth. There is no reason, however, why a wom

an should go on the housetop and proclaim to the world that she is fifty and glad of it. Don't do it, and don't think you are old. No one nowadays is old. It is unfashionable. The favorite sticking age for woman twenty-five. This is proved by the fact that the number of women returning themselves as between twenty and twenty-five is far larger than the number of girls returned ten years before as between ten and fifteen. The former must naturally be the survivors of the latter. Here is a little mystery of which the solution must be found in the intricate mazes of a woman's vanity. The present King of England, when Prince of Wales, once asked a pretty wom-

Five years later he met her again ar asked the same question. "Just twenty-five," she again replied. The prince smiled, and said:

"Five years ago you made the same an "Ah! Your Highness," was the rejoinder. surely you don't think I am a woman who says one thing to-day and another thing

proper age at which to remain. There is no reason why a woman should be obliged to tell her age in court. If she is "And what is your age, madam?" was the attorney's question.

own, she answered promptly "I understand that, madam; I mean how | caught by the camera.

"I am not old, sir," with indignation, "I beg your pardon, madam, I mean how nany years have you passed? "None; the years have passed me." "How many of them have passed you?"
"All; I have never heard of their stop-

"Madam, you must answer my question want to know your age.' "I don't know that the acquaintance is de-

sired by the other side "I don't see why you insist upon refusing old I was if I were asked.' "But nobody would ask you, for every-

body knows you are old enough to know better than to be asking a woman her age." And the attorney passed on to the next The objection made by women to letting their age be known is not approved by the

cycle of years by the way in which they ar-Girls from nine to fifteen have their hair interlaced with red crepe in a semicircle around the head, the forehead being left free with a curl at each side. From the ages of fifteen to thirty the hair is dressed very high on the forehead and gathered up at the back in the shape of a butterfly or fan, with twistings of silver cord, and perhaps a decoration of colored balls.

Beyond the milestone of thirty, a woman twists her hair around a shell pin, placed horizontally at the back of the head. Quite differently, again, a widow arranges her coiffure, and the initiated are able to tell at a glance whether or not she desires to mar-



Mrs. Kidder-You can always tell a girl | year's end to the other."

ADMISSION TO THE FRENCH ACADEMY IS SECURED.

Candidates Sing Their Own Praises and Solicit Votes-M. Rostand's Record of His Life.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. PARIS, June 4.-Edmond Rostand, elected to the Academy in 1901, entered the charmed circles of the "immortals" for the gon of the boulevard press.

Not because I like the author of Cyrano de Bergerac and his infinitesimal art less, -in all the big ships, for that matter- but because I love New York with her glib talk of an American academy more, I cial stunts he had to perform ere he donned in a special galley where there is a first and St. Petersburg ambassadors love so

"In the first place," he said, tugging at be found, just as would be the case in the his much-pictured collar and tie, "somehotel ashore, and, indeed, the labors of the body had to bite the dust. Gaston, politest of men, performed that service for me, "The immortal is dead, long live the immortal," I cried, enthusiastically.

> "Application for what?" "For the vacant seat in the Academy, of course. I covered forty-eight pages of fools-

After the manner of Alphonse, Edmond

sailor. He wouldn't know a reef point end, for, you know, there were twenty "Forty-eight pages? The magazines would have paid you a pot of money for my at present.

the cook's especial duty to tend the fore- gang of bakers, stewers and roasters, and "All about Edmond Rostand, of course. sheet. When he came back the soft bread he knows to a dot the ingredients of a You see, when a man wishes to become an thousand luxuries of the palate that one academician, his first duty is to assume would expect only in king's houses. His that his colleagues-to-be are a parcel of scullions wash the dishes by machinery | confounded donkeys. While every Paris and clean the silver in gangs. The crew schoolgirl knows whom I am, and knows plied after mature reflection. Further he of the liner eat the best of modern food, my principal works by name, at least, the | would say not, but here is a bit from his cooked with skill, and the old allowance | most sublime literary institute of France has no official information regarding the long since ceased to hamper the cook's out- author of Cyrano de Bergerac or his career put and test his ingenuity. He himself in the realms of letters, the stage and art. A RECORD OF HIS LIFE.

"A candidate's application must contain a record of his life and that of his ancestors for three generations back; it must give a resume of all his worthy deeds, litfallen in pleasant places and his path is erary, scientific and private. I actually had to search my memory for charitable deeds and the like, that I may, or may not, have been guilty of in the several years of my conscious existence. Then I had to prate about my successes and seek excuses for my frilures, likewise analyze each of the characters and situations I ever intro-Is it necessary for a woman to tell her | duced to the public gaze and endow them with lofty, moral and noble purposes. Ah. I had to sing my praises like a cheap actor sity for a woman's telling her age," says | petitioning for a barnstorming engagement -it was awful, but had to be done."

> "Have the French no equivalent for the saying, 'Self-praise gives out a bad odor?' Rostand looked surprised and hurt. "Not that I know of," he replied; "at any rate, our greatest men had to indulge in the sort of autobiography described ere they reached the top-gallant of fame-a seat in

the academy." "Was there anything else you had to do?" "I had to don evening dress, white tie and gloves at high noon and call successively upon all living immortals, soliciting their patronage and vote. It was almost as hard as blowing one's own horn on forty-eight pages of foolscap. Allow me to draw a veil over those visits." said the

Feeling pity for Edmond I did not press him, but imagine what it means to a real poet, or a successful one at least, humbly to crave the good graces of such nobodies or mediocrities as Sorel, Harve, Thureau, Meziere and the rest. Yes, these are "immortals," even though Paris itself does not know their names!

At least twenty-five of the thirty-eight academicians of the present day are absolute nonentities, with reputations as slender as threads, as thin as laths. Yet such men hold the balance of power in the realms of letters, science and art here, and can, and do, compel genius to forge its way into their hollowed circle by systematic lickspittling and favor-seeking. For that rea-She was quite right. Twenty-five is a very | son the much-talked-of American Academy, after the pattern of the French, would be an impossibility on its face. The picture of Mr. Howells, or Mark Twain,

VAINGLORIOUS FRENCHMEN. In France, however, such and similar for the two vacant seats exceeds twenty. all of whom are busily engaged petitioning Ministers of State, learned institutions. politicians-and pretty women-to intercede in their behalf. Indeed, of all the great men of France, Daudet was the only one to answer my question," said the attorney. | men of France, Daudet was the only one coaxingly. "I am sure I would tell you how | during the past hundred years to balk at the conditions imposed upon candidates and refuse the kind of immortality offered. He refused not once, but half a dozen

> Brave and serious man that he was, Zola "L'Immortel" to his signature, just as part of their fortunes for permission to place the red ribbon in their buttonhole. To make fun of the academy is the fashion among the younger literati only.

Zola sought that dignity.

and if cleverly performed and kept up, the result is sometimes most gratifying. There was Anstole France, for instance. For tens of years he hamered away at the immortals until, one fine day, his name was gazetted as one of them. The new member showed me his uniform. a swallow-tailed coat with beautiful green embroidery, gold laced and plumed, two-

cornered hat, satin knickerbockers, white

silk stockings, pumps, and a sword with

a real steel blade. "Pretty expensive toys," I queried. "These are not cheap," confessed Edmond, "but as you know, we receive a salary of 1,500 francs per annum; that pays for our clothes as well as for gloves and neckties. Besides, one of us is entitled to live in that most beautiful of lordly castles, Chantilly, as conservator of the Duc d'Aumale collections. The Academy inherited the estate and everyone of us is entitled to make his home there at one time or anoth-

er in his career. "Finally," said Rostand, "there is the free dinner and luncheon perquisite-not a bad thing for a man who lives by his pen. In Paris no dinner party or reception is complete without a member of the Academy. As a consequence the immortals are simply inundated with invitations, and take their choice of all the titbits offered from one

"State, if you please, the real objects of

that it is a literary institute pure and sim-BECOMING AN IMMORTAL that it is a literary institute pure and simple," was Rostand's reply. "The membership of politicians, like ex-Minister Hanotaux, of Ollivier, Audiffred, Freycinet, Paul Descaanel and others, precludes that. As a matter of fact the fitle 'Institute for the Encouragement of Virtue' would be a better NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF LITERA-

TURE.

"The forty immortals," continued Rostand, "do not represent French literature by any means. While it is true that we give prices for extra good compositions, in certain lines, far oftener men and women unknown to letters are crowned by the Academy. All told, only fifteen authors were rewarded by us last year for as many books that can be safely placed in the hands of the young person-that is really first time to-day, succeeding Gaston Paris, all the legend, 'Couronne par L'academie immortal-that-was-"a dead one," the jar- Francaise,' stands for. If you have no young sons, daughters, relatives or friends fight shy of volumes so designated. This applies particularly to Belle's letters and poetry. As a general thing scientific or historical works are excepted, but even those are warranted not to overstep certain

narrow, conventional lines. "As to rewards for virtue outside of book covers some fifty or sixty are distributed yearly to heroes of brave deeds and other commendable acts. One man gets a prize for bringing up twelve sons who turned out good citizens; a woman is crowned for keeping her little ones from starving by extraordinary efforts; another for serving twentyfive or fifty years in the same family, etc., etc. Prizes are paid in cash, and in addition the recipients are publicly honored by a eulogy, pronounced by one of the immortals."

"And these candidates for reward, do they have to blow their own horn like those for membership?" I asked on the point of

"No, no," said Rostand, blushing deeply; "they are proposed by others-the authorities or disinterested observers." As I was going out, I met Anatole

France and took occasion to ask him how many literary men belonged to the acade-"Ten or twelve," he answered rather

He shuddered. "Like your own Richard Harding Davis, I would prefer to confine myself to my own writings only," he rewritings of pre-academical days:

"If the academy harbors more people of polite manners than geniuses, why should anybody find fault with that? Mediocrity runs riot in the institute. Where does it not? Has it fewer adherents, per capita, in Parliament or in the council of state? Yet, it must be granted, that it does more harm there than in the academy.

"The academy cultivates polite manners, and so gained wide fame in the land of the Muscovites. You have no idea how highly the academy is esteemed by German barons, Russian colonels and English lords. Indeed, these personages have nothing but praise for our academicians and-dancing

HELOISE COMTESSE D'ALEMCOURT. WRITING GREAT POLICIES.

Evils of Reckless Life Underwriting. New York Evening Post.

Radical reform in the custom of writing large policies on the lives of young men is likely to be brought about as a result of the disclosures in the Thayer case, which of the large New York life insurance comdeath of the assured, having written policies on the life of the young man. Some weeks before he died, and the question now is whether the companies are liable under the suicide clause for the amount of the policies. Several have already signified their intention of centesting the claims and declare that they were grossly deceived respecting the financial position of the assured. The fact that the claims arose during the contestable period makes it quite ment if they are inclined to do so.

possible for most companies to resist pay-There were several hundred thousand dollars in outstanding risks on the life of Thayer. His applications for insurance were apparently granted by the companies without much dispute or any very real investithe size of Boston rich enough to justify such an outlay as payment of premiums or half a million dollars' insurance would involve. Applications from a young man for suspicion until good and sufficient reasons are advanced for such expensive protection. Although many companies are careful about gent at times regarding the moral hazard quences attending such mysterious deaths as often occur. While the Thayer claims may be kept in court for years, the companies may find it very difficult to establish their contentions.

An insurance expert of this city, who is familiar with the practice of writing large risks, said: "Such reckless assumption of soliciting the patronage of some Jim heavy liabilities should be condemned as against public policy. There are scarcely competent to take out \$400,000 or \$500,000 life insurance. Yet I think it safe to say that a thousand such risks could be easily placed if the applications should come into the spectacles are not rare by any means. As market to-morrow. Although the companies already stated, the number of candidates are sometimes very careful about writing single risks for large amounts, they do not spect to the aggregate outstanding liability represented by one man's policy. Hence, while one man might find it difficult to place a \$500,000 risk on his life, he would probably experience no difficulty whatever in securing ten policies for \$50,000 each. "It is manifestly unjust to policy holders in general for a company to assume such nation. Insurance should be regarded in the nature of protection, not speculation, and the moment that you give it the character

heavy risks without very careful discrimitimes; as often or oftener as the late Emile of a gambling venture you destroy its real usefulness. Much of this abuse arises, of course, from the exertions of ambitious ladies of Japan, who actually display their suffered humiliation and disappointments sions by writing large risks. If the compawithout number in trying to add the word | nies readjusted their agency forces and gave greater heed to the elimination of undue risks, guarding specially the moral hazmost of his countrymen are prepared to ard in such cases, they would make a very spend oceans of time and a considerable | much better showing in the end. The Thayer contest, I think, will be productive o

Her Definition.

Philadelphia Ledger.

greater conservatism.'

Little Edith went to the kindergarten. One day the teacher gave her a list of words, telling the little miss to find out their meaning and then write a sentence containing each word. The first word on the list was "niche," and little Miss Bright Eves discovers that it means a recess, so she very carefully and precisely wrote on her slate: "The children ate their lunch at niche." And the teacher wondered at the flexi-



"Sure, pard; buildog did it, but how'd y "Above all let me correct the popular idea | know from a front view?"

The agree Daily Bulletin.

Seventy-Seven PARASOLS for \$150.15



YOU should have the parasols and we the one fifty fifteen before Monday noon. These seventy-seven parasols which we shall sell at \$1.95 each to-morrow are a special lot sent us by Fretz, the great umbrella and parasol maker of Philadelphia. Each parasol is different from every other one and every one is new in both style and coloring. All have eight-rib frames, ivory tipped, and the silks are in almost every case of standard weight taffeta. There are plain white ones, checked and striped effects and numerous bordered styles. Bought in the regular way such parasols would \$1.95 cost you \$3, \$3.50 or \$3,95. Monday the whole lot will be offered at, each

Better come early for special styles or colorings.

BY WAY OF JO Suggestion

Ankle ties are the proper shoe for chidren who wear socks. High sandals are also in demand and are con-

sidered handsome. Women are taking more kindly to the kilted skirt as the season advances. Many such are made of figured

fabrics. Linen is also effective in this

There is a decided tendency toward revival of Spanish laces. Paraguay laces in appliques are already considered very smart and some Spanish lace scarfs may be seen. Surely nothing is prettier when

ourselves to think so.

Taffeta tags and bobs are used in close proximity to the old-fashioned silken chenille fringes; in fact, trimmings alone offer a fair field to the amateur. There is a distinct fancy, too, for hems of embroidery on frocks; that is to say, embroidery bought by the yard or woven into the material. Rose pink and pale green seem the leading shades and these are always dainty and fresh for summer wear.

It is curious how taffeta has regained favor. It is very chic for summer carriage wraps and afternoon reception gowns. Parisians are remaining faithful to it, and it is an excellent material for resisting dust. It is ever so much smarter than foulard, although there is a great fancy for the latter in very large patterns or abnormally big spots; such a fashion is not for the million, but one for the individual woman who can afford a goodly number of season frocks.

REDFERN, Style R

Is a corset with which we have been signally successful in fitting figures of medium stoutness. Its lines gracefully conform to the standard pronounced fashionable, and yet by reason of the peculiarities of the stay's proportions it fits with perfect comfort and without noticeable compression at any point. A customer who had been wearing a \$12 French corset after being fitted with a Redfern R-which is \$5-expressed herself as better pleased with the new stay. All Redfern corsets have real whalebones throughout.

-In the New Corset Room, Second Floor.



A GROVP of SPECIALS

PICTURES for 25c. Fifty water color, facsimilies of landscapes, 7x11, framed in two-inch oak and gilt frames, regularly selling at 50c and 75c, now......25c

Eighty water color facsimilies, 10x 16, framed in gilt frame, two-inch white mat, regularly 75c and \$1; special . . 48c The American Poets-James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field, Bret Harte,

Walt Whitman, Edgar Poe and Will Carleton. Just published in high-grade photogravure, 81x29, framed in onefnch black frame, a picture which would regularly retail for \$2.50......\$1.00 English Poets-Same as above.

American Poets-Whittier, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Bryant. American Authors-Bancroft, Cooper Hawthorne, Franklin, Irving and Taylor.

LACE CURTAINS

AN INTERESTING SALE Continued

CLOSING OUT THE LITTLE LOTS proved a greater task

than it looked. Large lots soon grow small under

the stress of selling like that of the last few days. Then

there are more small lots to close out and more lower

At \$5.40, \$9.25 and \$12.50 colored Applique Cur-

At \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$5.65 hand-made Marie An-

tonette heavy Net Curtains, regularly \$5.50, \$7.25 and

prices to turn the trick. See the window.

At \$5.00 and \$6.00 Arabian Laces, with insertion and edges, were \$7.00 and

At \$5.40 and \$5.75 dainty Brussels Lace Curtains, heretofore \$8.00 and \$8.2

At \$3.75 to \$5.00 a number of styles of both white and ecru Applique Cur-

At \$7.65 and \$7.85 hand-made Battenburgs, on heavy nets, former prices

\$7.50 a pair.

tains, recently selling at from \$5.00 to \$7.75 a pair.

THE BRIDE'S

SLIFFERS

Du BARRy's are the most favored

footwear for June weddings, espe-

cially for the bride. Vassars are also

good styles, and are particularly pretty,

Strap Slippers are in such great de-

Zaza beaded Slippers are fanciful and

divide honors with the Ameer as a fash-

High Quality Oxfords for boys are a

new addition to our showing. Sizes

range from 21 to 51. Prices \$2.25 to \$3.

mand for all dress occasions that they

have lost distinction as a novelty.

ionable design of fancy footwear.

of dull kid or patent leather.

CIIDDED

\$11.25 and \$11.50 a pair.

tains, regularly \$8.50, \$11.75 and \$14.50 a pair.

Gall embroidered: in black, sky, pink and white, assorted size polka dots; yard...... 45c, 50c, 59c, 65c, 75c 29-Inch lace and Mercerized cordstripe lawns and batiste, printed in dots,

YOU PAY LESS FOR

Summer Cottons

AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED, Sub-

stantial reductions have been made

in the prices of English grenadines,

printed sateens, fancy dress inens and

embroidered swisses. As inventory ap-

proaches, other assortments are being

marked down. In the light of a knowl-

edge of our superior range of styles and

qualities it is hardly neccessary to say

30-inch Swiss, white, ecru, black,

navy, pink, sky and cadet ground, St.

the following prices are very low:

viceable material for dresses and shirtwaists; yard 18c, 19c, 25c 30-inch French organdies and lisse in white and tinted grounds with Dresden floral scroll medallion and Persian de-

stripes and figures, a popular and ser-

signs-not to be found elsewhere: yard......37c, 39c, 49c Seven pieces fine embroidered St. Gall Swiss in white and colored grounds with green, yellow, pink, sky and black

scroll effects-our \$1.00 quality; yard...... 690 Five pieces 45-inch imported Swiss embroidered on white, gray, sky, reseda and helio grounds (seven to eight

yards make full dress); season's price,

\$1.25 and \$1.35; yard......98c Ten pieces 45-inch imported embroidered Swiss on white, reseda, rose, tan, gray and Nile grounds with white and colored figures, dots and flowers (seven to eight yards make full dress) -our regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 qualities; yard......\$1.29

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